1 Upon a defendant's request, the government must permit the defendant to inspect and to copy or photograph books, papers, documents, data, photographs, tangible objects, buildings or places, or copies or portions of any of these items, if the item 2 is within the government's possession, custody, or control and: 3 (i) the item is material to preparing the defense; 4 (ii) the government intends to use the item in its case-in-chief at trial; or 5 (iii) the item was obtained from or belongs to the defendant. 6 Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(E). 7 Rule 16 provides several possible remedies for a violation of the discovery 8 requirements: 9 If a party fails to comply with this rule, the court may: 10 (A) order that party to permit the discovery or inspection; 11 specify its time, place, and manner; and prescribe other just terms and conditions: 12 (B) grant a continuance; 13 (C) prohibit that party from introducing the undisclosed 14 evidence; or 15 (D) enter any other order that is just under the circumstances. Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(d)(2). 16 17 Here, the remedy of compelled discovery under Rule 16(d)(2)(A) would not be 18 sufficient due to the very short time between the pretrial conference and the trial date, 19 unless the Court were to order a continuance in the trial date pursuant to Rule 16(d)(2)(B). However, Mr. Salcedo Mendoza objects to any delay in the trial date. Accordingly, the 20 21 Court should prohibit the government from introducing at trial any evidence that was not 22 disclosed prior to the deadline for filing motions in limine contained in the Court's order 23 for pretrial preparation. 24 // 25 // 26